TIME System Newsletter
Crime Information Bureau

It's now polite to point. . .

An *index* is a pointer to the very thing you want to see. The needle on a speedometer dial is an index to how fast you are going. You've probably noticed that the finger closest to your thumb makes a handy pointer, hence the label *index finger*. A collection of pointers might be called an *index*: you'll find an example under tab 17 of an old TIME Operators' Manual. An *index* collection is sorted alphabetically, and the pointers are page numbers, file drawers, library stacks, magazine issues, microfilm reels, coordinates on a globe, museum gallery names, case numbers, and website URL's.

A telephone directory looks like an *index*, but it isn't really. You can expect a directory to be sorted (otherwise it would be a catalogue?). In a phonebook, the names are all sorted alphabetically. Missing are the pointers. The very thing you want to see – a telephone number – is right there next to the name. No pointers, no *index*.

Imagine a telephone book with one page for every person (I did mention that my sister works for a paper company, didn't I?). In this imaginary book, each person's page has several telephone numbers like home, cell, work, alternate cell, pager, fax, another cell; and addresses like home, work, cell (work release program), email; and pictures. Imagine that the pages for all these people are arranged in no particular order at all, and that there are several thousand people which makes thumbing through the book pretty inconvenient when you're looking for somebody. To make the book more convenient to use, at the back of the book, we print an alphabetical list of people's names, each with a pointer (page number) to his/her page. That's an *index*. (To thumb, or to index: an interesting digital metaphor.)

Next, imagine that several thousand municipalities print up similar books, each book with its own *index*. If you wanted to find somebody's page, you wouldn't want to search several thousand *indices* any more than you would want to thumb through pages in an un-*indexed* book. In other words, too many *indices* can be as bad as no *index* at all.

Consider the problem of access to wanted person records, stolen vehicles, and protection orders. The classic solution is to accumulate all the data in a single place (NCIC, for example).

This is like creating a single telephone directory. It's easy to look things up because it's sorted alphabetically, and the very thing you want to see arrives on your teletype machine as an NCIC response message.

The Interstate Identification *Index* works differently. You get back some of what you want to see, and a pointer (State, and FBI Number). The system uses the pointers to retrieve information from the respective state criminal history systems.

If access to large amounts of distributed criminal justice information is something we want, and it is, then there are two elementary ways to get there: (1) put the very things we want to see together in one place; or (2) build a single *index* to the very things we want to see. There are, of course, other strategies (like the TIME system which will search 5 different places with one inquiry).

Regional record management systems are examples of information centralization on a small scale. Most FBI/CJIS projects, including N-Dex, are examples of information centralization on a national scale. Ultimately, centralization is imperfect. We simply aren't going to put all court, corrections, law enforcement, intelligence, immigration, terrorism, fingerprints and mugshots, stolen property, driver and vehicle records in a single database.

Google© and Yahoo© have proven that *indexing* can be accomplished at an astonishing scale; billions of pages are *indexed*. Unfortunately, most criminal justice information isn't on a webpage. I think we will see this technology mature to include databases and document archives.

Many of you will participate in record *indexing* projects. We need to unlearn the adage about pointing.
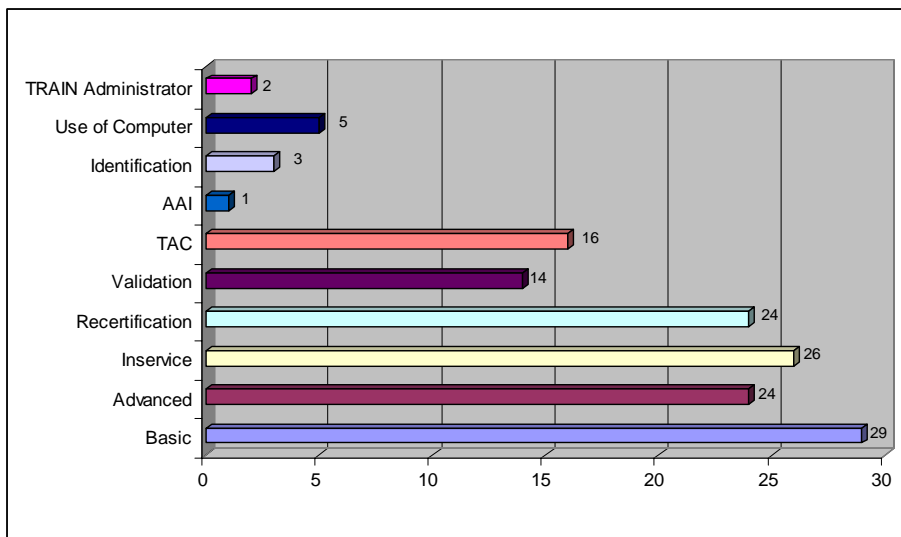
Gerry Coleman, Director

SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST:

- ◆ **2004 STATISTICS PAGES 2-6**
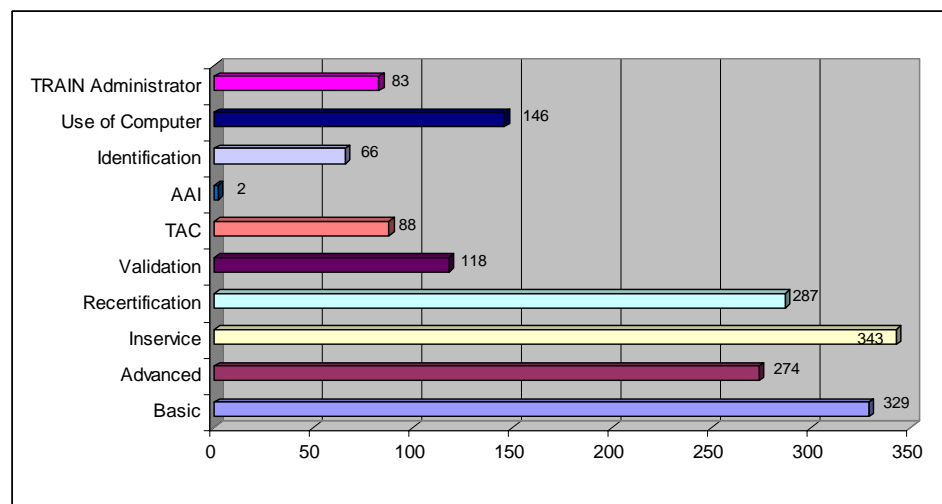- ◆ **NEW CODE UPDATES**
- ◆ **NCIC AMBER ALERT**

2004 Training and Audits

During 2004, the TIME & Technical Services Section conducted 144 training classes attended by 1736 students. The number of classroom training sessions and attendance continues to decrease as agencies continue to transition and take advantage of online training. In addition to the CIB provided classroom training, local agencies provided MDT certification training to 1015 personnel, 313 initial MDT certification training, and 702 MDT re-certifications. Following is a breakdown of CIB instructor-led classroom training by class type.
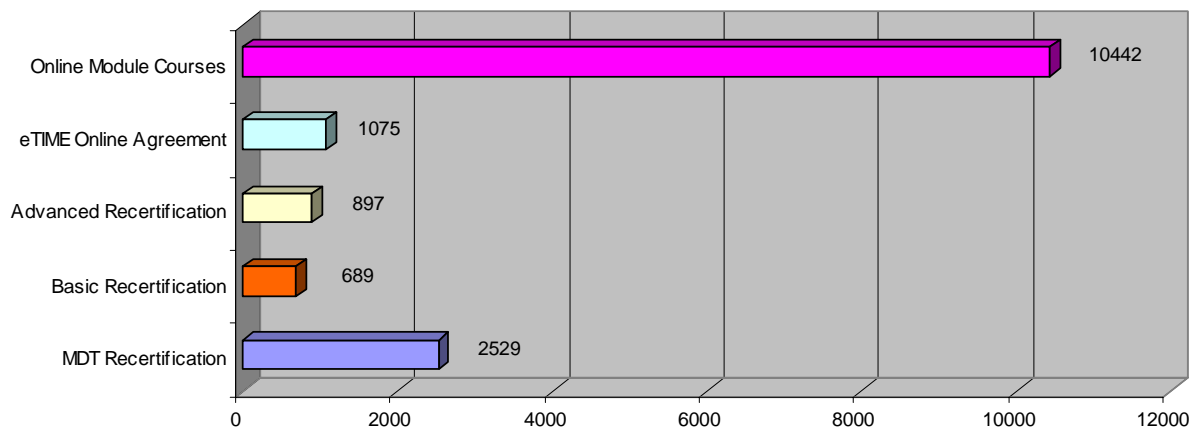
Classroom Courses 2004

Class Type	Count
TRAIN Administrator	2
Use of Computer	5
Identification	3
AAI	1
TAC	16
Validation	14
Recertification	24
Inservice	26
Advanced	24
Basic	29

Number of Students in Classroom Courses 2004

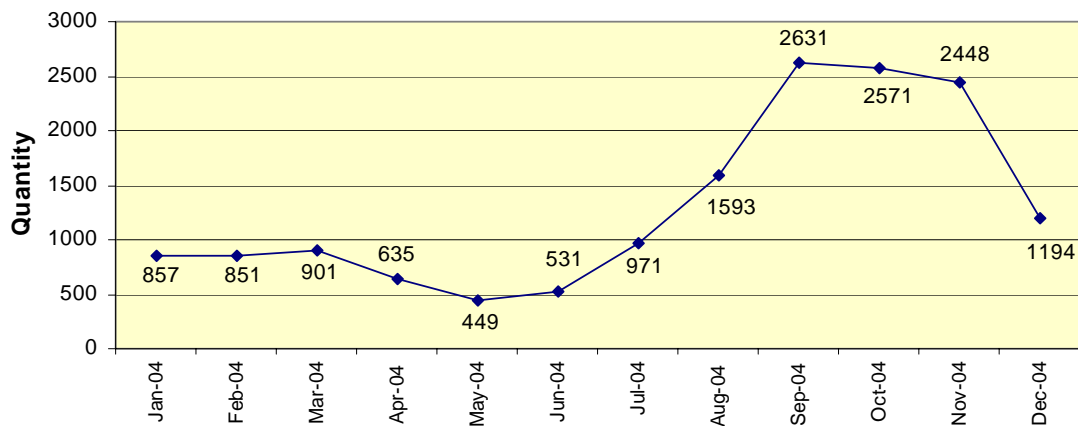| Class Type	Students
TRAIN Administrator	83
Use of Computer	146
Identification	66
AAI	2
TAC	88
Validation	118
Recertification	287
Inservice	343
Advanced	274
Basic	329

2004 Web-based Training

CIB continues to move forward in using the Internet to provide TIME System training. The background software that supports TRAIN (Training Resources Available on the Internet) was upgraded in May of 2004. This upgrade gave TRAIN a new look patterned after a standard Internet browser. The TRAIN logo was upgraded at the same time replacing the steam engine with a modern locomotive. The TRAIN database as of December 31, 2004 contained 25,556 users and 784 organizations. As of December 31, 2004, three online re-certification exams, one online operator agreement and eleven online training courses are available to TIME System users in Wisconsin. The online training courses allow users to obtain MDT and Basic TIME System certification online in lieu of classroom training. As of December 31, 2004, 27,663 online courses have been completed including 15,632 in 2003. The following charts break down the 2004 completions by month and type of course.

**Online Training Completions 2004**

Category	Completions
Online Module Courses	10442
eTIME Online Agreement	1075
Advanced Recertification	897
Basic Recertification	689
MDT Recertification	2529

2004 Monthly Online Course Completions

Month	Quantity
Jan-04	857
Feb-04	851
Mar-04	901
Apr-04	635
May-04	449
Jun-04	531
Jul-04	971
Aug-04	1593
Sep-04	2631
Oct-04	2571
Nov-04	2448
Dec-04	1194

2004 Web-based Training cont'd

Web-based training experienced another dramatic increase in 2004. Online course completions increased 130% over 2003 as more agencies took advantage of online re-certification of their TIME System operators. With the number of classroom schedules being reduced, the training representatives are able to spend more time complying with other mandates such as audits, in addition to working with criminal justice agencies statewide to improve other processes such as criminal history reporting.

The following chart compares online and classroom attendees/completions for the last three years. This shows not only the yearly comparison but also shows the increase of personnel trained each year. The ease and availability of online training is having a significant affect on agencies maintaining required certification for their TIME System operators.
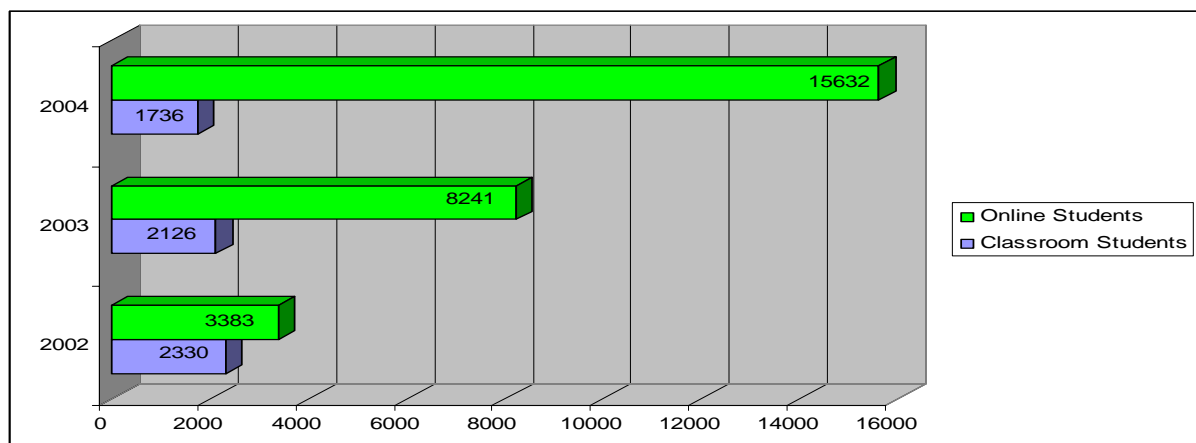

Annual Course Completion Comparison

2004 TIME System Audits

The TIME & Technical Services Section, as required by NCIC, conduct audits of local law enforcement agencies. These audits include a review of the local agency procedures, system security, personnel training status and records entered. A report is prepared and mailed to the agency upon completion of the audit. If an agency has query access only to the TIME System the audit is conducted by mail since records are not reviewed. One-hundred six (106) TIME System audits were conducted in 2004 including twenty-seven (27) by mail. A summary of the results of the record review follows:
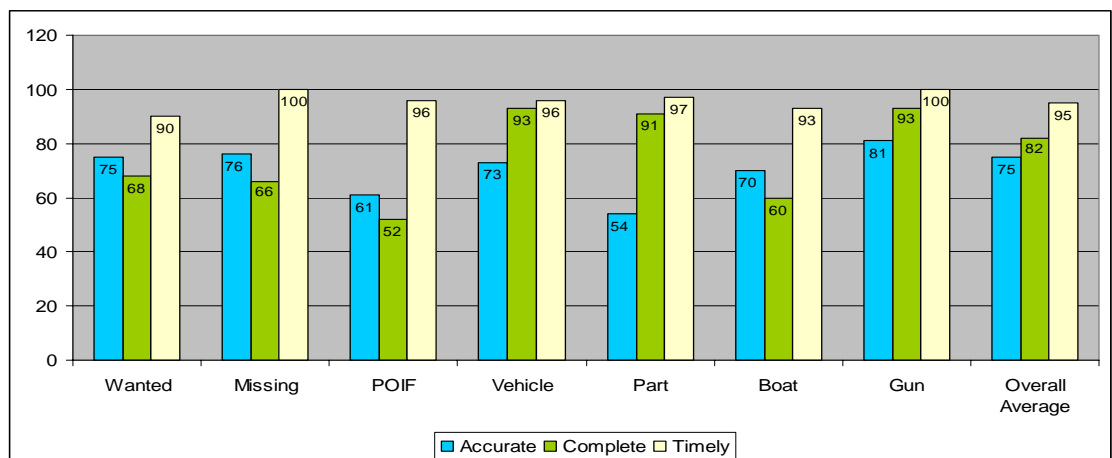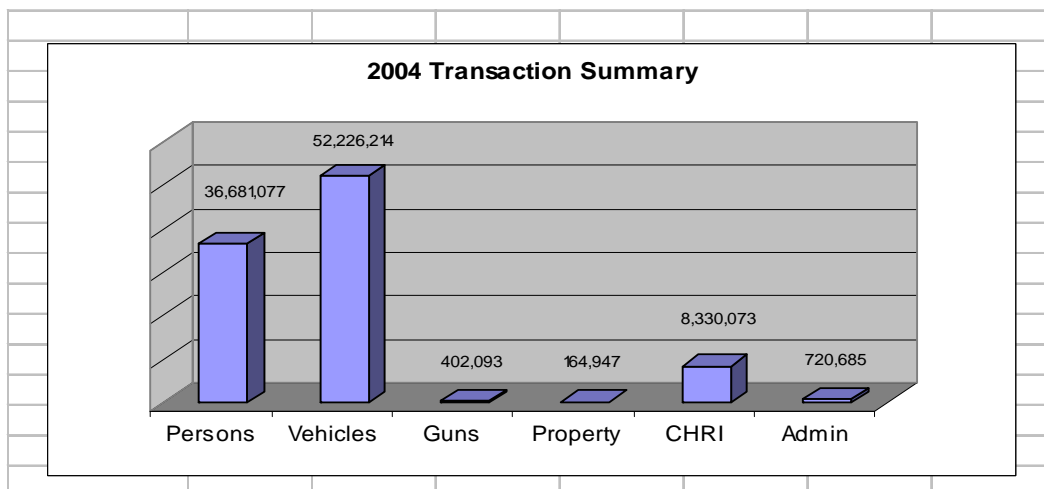
2004 TIME System Statistics

Wisconsin law enforcement agencies requested over 201off-line searches of the TIME System during 2004. The off-line search offers law enforcement a valuable tool to assist in the investigation process. It may show that a specific vehicle or person was queried by a law enforcement agency on a specific date and time. This can lead to possible suspects, place the person or vehicle near the crime scene, or rule them out as possible suspects. The off-line search also assists agencies with internal investigations to show if a specific employee performed an inquiry. Along with the off-line searches requested by law enforcement agencies, 5 open record requests were processed in 2004.

The TIME System currently consists of over 8404 terminals located in criminal justice agencies throughout the state. These terminals consist of three general access types:

- ♦ Mobile Data Terminals or Computers
- ♦ Vendata Enforcer Terminals
- ♦ Direct Connect
- ♦ Gateway/Clients (accessing through a network connection)
- ♦ Interface Workstations (accessing through custom interface software)

Number of Terminals Breakdown

Interface Workstations 29%

MDT 51%

Vendata Clients 17%

Vendata Direct Connects 3%
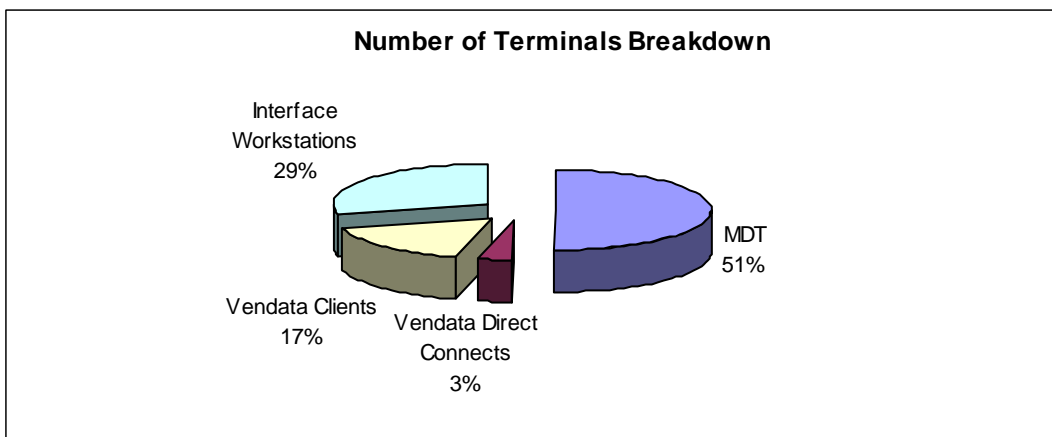
The total number of transactions within the TIME System continues to grow. The TIME System processed 98,525,089 transactions between January 1, 2004 and December 31, 2004, an increase of over 2 million transactions from last year. Person and vehicle transactions continue to represent the majority of the TIME System traffic.

2004 Transaction Summary

Persons	Vehicles	Guns	Property	CHRI	Admin
36,681,077	52,226,214	402,093	164,947	8,330,073	720,685

The TIME System experiences its maximum average usage between the hours of 4:00 PM and 5:00 PM. The lowest volume of TIME System traffic is between 5:00 AM and 6:00 AM. The normally scheduled TIME System, Department of Transportation and NCIC maintenance during this time frame may partially explain this.

Average Transactions by Hour
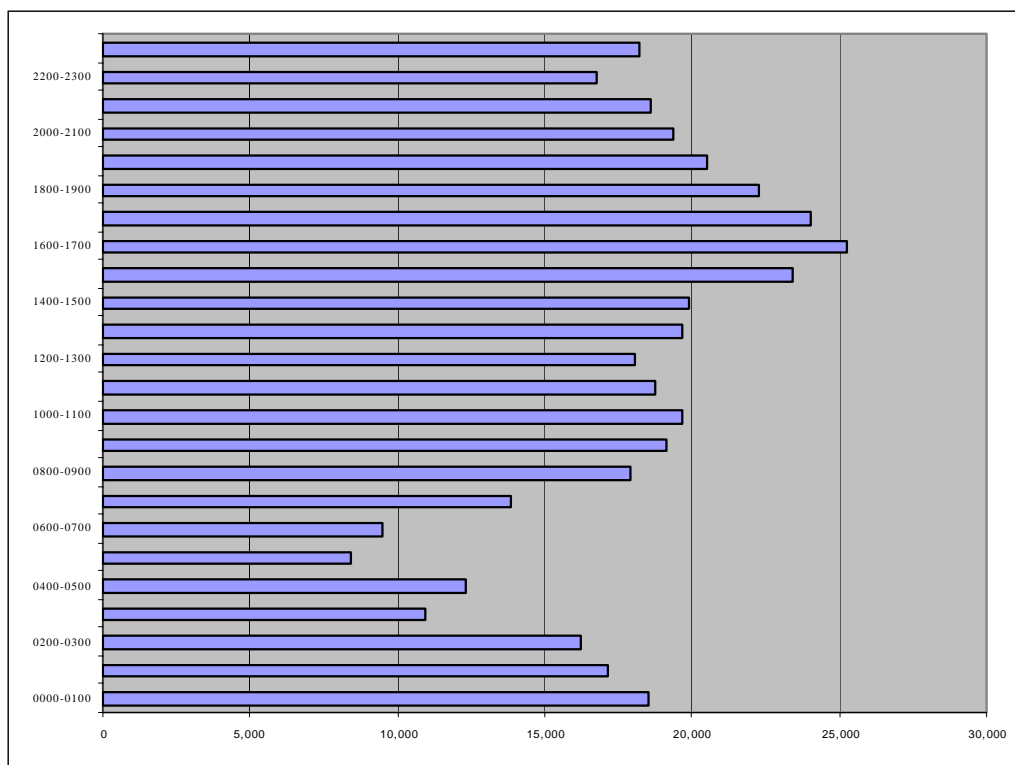
NCIC Amber Alert Flag

NCIC has implemented the capability to flag missing person records associated with an Amber Alert. Use of the Amber Alert flag will generate an automatic notification to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) and the FBI. In addition, responses will be preceded by the following caveat:

AMBER ALERTISSUED FOR NIC/MXXXXXXXXX***AMBER ALERT ***

In order to utilize the Amber Alert flag, agencies must make the determination that an Amber Alert will be issued, following the standard procedures for Amber Alerts. The agency must enter an "AA" code in the Missing Person Flag field. In the Enforcer software today an agency would enter "AA" in the "Child Abduction" field and override the software edits. Currently no modification of this field is allowed. In future versions of the software this field will be renamed to "Missing Person Flag" allowing the user to select between MP – Standard Missing Person, CA – Child Abduction or AA – Amber Alert.

Remember that the use of the AA in your missing person entry does not automatically initiate the statewide Amber Alert process and you must still follow the Amber Alert procedures separately.

eTIME 2004
Wisconsin Department of Justice
Crime Information Bureau

During the calendar year 2004, 596,221 transactions were run on *e*TIME --compared to 221,309 in 2003. The month of December surfaced as the highest single month with a total of 61,195 transactions. As of December 31, 2004, 813 agencies with a total of 2,575 authorized users access *e*TIME.

Further 2004 highlights:

- 28,427 transactions were run by the La Crosse Police Department
- 48,232 NLETS person and vehicle transactions (37,817 vehicles/10,415 persons)
- 153,967 CCH queries (133,747 Wisconsin; 20,192 out-of-state; 28 Canada)

*e*TIME 2004
2,575 Authorized Users
596,221 Transactions Processed
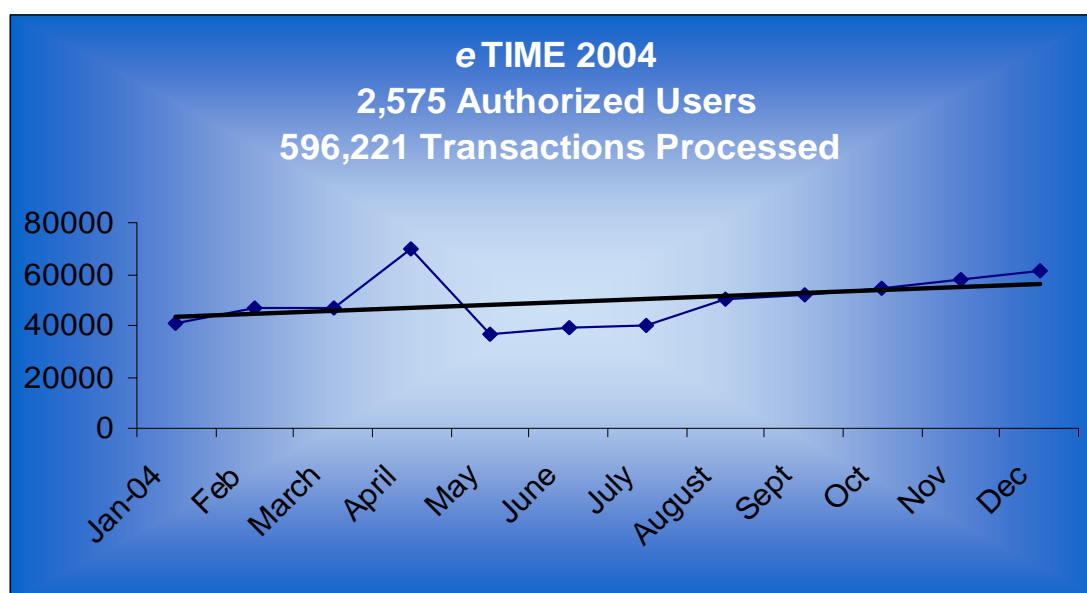
Top 10 *e*TIME agencies for 2004:

La Crosse Police Department	28,427	WI DOC/Region 7	9,860
WI DOC/Region 3	21,037	Wausau Police Department	9,775
US Customs Service/Milwaukee	16,288	La Crosse County SO	9,730
WI DOJ/DCI	12,819	Oconto County SO	9,718
WI DOC/Region 4	10,121	Jefferson Police Department	9,515

Top 10 *e*TIME users for 2004. The following numbers represent individual users (their initials) at these agencies:

WI DOJ/DCI (BK)	12,408	La Crosse Pd (NO)	4,262
WI DOC/Region 4 (JK)	9,724	La Crosse County SO (LS)	3,926
Oconto County SO (NZ)	9,671	Jefferson Pd (DL)	3,871
UW-Platteville Pd (KB)	6,452	La Crosse Pd (KN)	3,792
US Customs Service/Milwaukee (PB)	5,440	Baraboo Pd (PM)	3,714

Race Codes Used for Person Entries

When entering a subject into one of the many person files available via CIB/NCIC (Wanted Person File, Missing Person File, Protection Order/Injunction File, etc.) an agency must use a one character code to indicate the race of the person entered: A-Asian/Pacific Islander, B-Black, I-American Indian/Alaskan Native, or W-White. An additional code, U-Unknown has also been approved in this field.

Race	Code
Asian or Pacific Islander - a person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far	A
Black - a person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa	B
American Indian or Alaskan Native - a person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Americas and who maintains cultural identification through tribal affiliations or	I
Unknown-when no other race code is available (Do not use for Hispanic)	U
White - a person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, North Africa, or Middle East	W

While the use of the race code U-Unknown is acceptable, agencies are encouraged to use a race code which more adequately describes the subject of the entry. Agencies using the race code of U-Unknown should be aware of the increased liability risk of listing a subject's race as unknown, as this may cause innocent individuals to be detained by law enforcement while they are attempting to determine if the subject is the same individual listed as wanted, for example.

As reviewed during audits, person records must be entered with a valid race code as documented within the agency case files. If the record is entered with a race of "U" and another valid race code is available the record will be counted as incomplete.

Record entry operators using the Enforcer software will receive an Edit Warning Message when using the race code "U". You can override this warning by clicking on the "Yes" button. Future versions of the Enforcer software will eliminate this warning message.

Interface User Group and Server to Server Meetings

There will be a meeting of the Interface User Group on Wednesday April 6th beginning at 9 AM. Agendas will be sent out soon and all agencies accessing the TIME System via an interface are encouraged to attend.

A meeting of those interested in implementing a server to server interface will be held on the same day beginning at 12:30 PM. Both meetings will be held at the Country Springs Hotel (former the Holiday Inn), 1501 North Point Drive in Stevens Point.

Please extend an invitation to your interface vendors to attend these meetings.

NCIC & CIB Code Updates

New Vehicle Make Codes

Auto
ACAI   Antique & Collectible Autos, Inc.
MAYB   Maybach
SPNR   Sprinter
SUPF   Superformance International

Trucks, Buses and Motor Homes
ARMR   Armor Mobile Systems, Inc.
OTWA   Ottawa Truck, Inc.
REXH   Rexhall
TURT   Turtle Top

Motorcycles
CJGC   China Jiangmen Group Co., Ltd.
ELVT   Electric Vehicle Technologies
KANN   Kannon Motorcycles, LLC
KANN   SJH Manufacturing, Inc.
MEIT   Meitian Motorcycle Co., Ltd.
MEIT   Shanghai Meitian Motorcycle Co., Ltd.
MOCY   Mod Cycles Corp.
PAGS   Pagsta
PRNE   Pro One
ROLT   Rolling Thunder

Trailers
ARMR   Armor Mobile Systems, Inc.
AZTX   AZTX
AZTX   Az-Tex Trailers
BJAA   Baja Custom Trailers
CHTM   Chatham Enterprises Custom Mfg.&
       Sales
CORY   Corey Enterprises, Inc.
CTRI   Contrail International
DARG   Dargo Mfg.
DBDL   Double Delight, Inc.
DRSN   Dressen Custom Trailers, Inc.
FAAL   Fabricated Alloy Building Co., LLC.
FOLA   Foland Enterprises
FSLD   Fast Load
GMRE   GMR Enterprises, Inc.
HLFM   Haul-A-Frame, Inc.
HLRI   High-Lite Rides, Inc.
HNLC   HNL Corp. or Henry N. Lanciani
HRBN   Harben, Inc.
KPRC   Kay Park-Ree Corp.
LDTC   Loadmaster Trailer Co., Ltd.
MNLN   Main Line, Inc.
PAIU   Paiute Trailers
RCLP   Road Clipper

Trailers
RNCE   Rance Aluminum, Inc.
SHIV   Shivvers, Inc.
SNWB   Snowbear, Ltd.
SOCT   Southern Classic Trailer Mfg., Inc.
STIL   Stillwater Supply Co.
THRU   Thru-Air Trailers, LLC
TRMB   Trailmobile
TRSU   Travel Supreme, Inc.
WEIE   Weirs Trailer Sales
WLWE   Wells Western Trailers
WLWE   Western Recreation Mfg. Inc.
YANG   Yangzhou Tonghua Semi-Trailer Co., Ltd.

Construction Equipment
ATCH   Attachment Technologies, Inc. (ATI)

Farm & Garden Equipment
LESC   Lesco, Inc.

New Vehicle Model Codes
Audi (AUDI)
RS6   RS6

BMW (BMW)
545i   545i
645   645
X3   X3

BUICK (BUIC)
ALR   Allure
LCR   Lacrosse
TRZ   Terraza

Cadillac (CADI)
SRX   SRX
XLR   XLR

Chevrolet (CHEV)
CBT   Cobalt
CLA   Classic
EPI   Epica, LS & LT
EQX   Equinox
MAL   Malibu Maxx
MTZ   Matiz
OPT   Optra
UPL   Uplander (Crossover Sport Van)
U10   U100

Daewoo (DAEW)
U10   U100

Dodge (DODG)
SPR   Sprinter

Ferrari (FERR)
ENZ   Enzo

Ford (FORD)
GT   GT

Hyundai (HYUN)
ATO   Atos

Infiniti (INFI)
Q56   QX56

Lamborghini (LAMO)
GAL   Gallardo

Lexus (LEXS)
330   ES330

Mercedes-Benz (MERZ)
SLR   SLR McLaren

Nissan (NISS)
PTH   Armada
PTH   Pathfinder

Pontiac (PONT)
G6   G6
MTZ   Matiz
PUR   Pursuit

Saturn (STRN)
RLY   Relay

Scion (SCIO)
TC   TC

Suzuki (SUZI)
FNZ   Forenza (S, EX, LX)
VRN   Verona

Volkswagen (VOLK)
R32   R32

Volvo (VOLV)
V50   V50 (Sport Wagon)

Auto, Truck & Trailer Style Codes
BZ   Biohazard
LV   Law Enforcement
SQ   Search & Rescue

New Motorcycle Style Codes
LV   Law Enforcement

New Boat Make Codes
HKW   Heritage Kayaks
QDQ   Quessy Canoes, Inc.
ZZG   Suzuki Marine

New Gun Manufacturers
ASL   Arsenal USA, LLC
ATM   Ata Arms
New Gun Manufacturers
AXA   Alexander Arms
CGI   Caesar Guerini
JLD   JLD Enterprises
ROD   R B Rodda
RYA   Royster Armament
STF   Stillers Precision Firearms
TSR   Taser
VLK   Valkyrie Arms, Ltd.
VVC   Virgin Valley Custom Guns
WSN   Watson Brothers

New Article Type Code
RDMMDEV   Digital Multi-Media Device (IPOD)

The following code changes are effective immediately:

Trailer and Trailer Parts
Henry N. Lanciani or HNL change code from 'HLRI' to "HNLC"
High-Lite Rodes, Inc. Change code from "HNLC" to 'HLRI'

Vehicle Model Codes
Rolls-Royce, Phantom model code "PHT" should no longer be used.

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Livescan/Cardscan Analyst	Sandie Schultz	608-264-9490	608-267-1338	schultzsd@doj.state.wi.us
Supplies and Imaging	Carol Brown	608-266-9585	608-267-4558	brownca@doj.state.wi.us
TIME Billing	Cheryl Foxford	608-266-7315	608-267-1338	foxfordcl@doj.state.wi.us
Fingerprint Identification AFIS (Madison Crime Lab)	Curt Bauer	608-261-8122, Ext. 2600	608-267-8935	bauercj@doj.state.wi.us
Record Check	Kevin Sime	608-266-9398	608-267-4558	simeka@doj.state.wi.us
Criminal Records	Kathy Lux	608-266-9561	608-261-0660	luxka@doj.state.wi.us
Handgun Hotline	Mary Sturdevant	608-267-2776	608-264-6200	sturdevantmj@doj.state.wi.us
TRAIN	Colleen Seifert	608-266-7792	608-267-1338	CIBTrain@doj.state.wi.us

CIB website: www.doj.state.wi.us/dles/cib